REMARKS

First of all, the applicant requests the examiner not to create a story what the applicant did not say (the applicant argued regarding the disclosure of the cited Yokota reference while the examiner changes the story to that of prior art in general). In the previous responses, the applicant pointed out that the essential features of the present invention are not shown by the cited Yokota reference by showing the bases, however, the examiner repeatedly rejected the present invention under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) without showing the exact language of the description or the location of the description of the cited Yokota reference. The applicant strongly requests that the examiner act as a professional examiner rather than a moron wall.

In the office action, the examiner rejected Claims 1-8 and 11-18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yokota et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,640,185). The applicant disagrees with the examiner regarding the interpretation of the technology disclosed by the cited Yokota et al. reference. Nevertheless, the applicant has amended Claims 1 and 11 to more clearly define the present invention in view of the technology disclosed by the cited Yokota el al. reference. The cited Yokota et al. reference does not show or suggest the essential features of the present invention recited in Claims 1 and 11 as discussed below.

As recited in Claims 1 and 11 concurrently amended, the essential features of the present invention reside in the fact that

the navigation system (1) detects the condition in which blank scroll will arise when the screen is scrolled, (2) reads the map data ahead in the scroll direction to find any visible object when the blank scroll condition is detected, (3) evaluates the shape point that defines a shape of the visible object to determine whether any part of the visible object should come within a display range of the screen when the screen is further scrolled in the scroll direction, and (4) immediately displays the location which shows the visible object without showing a blank screen when any part of the visible object should come within the display range.

As defined in Claims 1 and 11, the blank scroll is a situation of the screen in which the screen will not show any visible object thereon when the screen is scrolled in the specified direction. As discussed in the previous response to the office action with respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, the blank scroll and the blank scroll condition are clearly described in the original disclosure. In the amendment, the applicant clarified that the navigation system determines whether any part of the visible object should come within a display range of the screen when the screen is further scrolled <u>in the scroll direction</u>, and the navigation system <u>immediately</u> displays the location which shows the visible object without showing a blank screen when any part of the visible object should come within the display range. This amendment is supported by the original disclosure, for example, by

the paragraph from page 11, line 25 to page 12, line 2, which reads as follows:

> Such information may be temporarily stored in the buffer memory 48 for data processing. When receiving the scroll signals, the scroll operation controller 47 evaluates the map data to be displayed on the monitor 50 to check whether the blank scroll situation will be created if the scroll operation is continued in the scroll direction indicated by the scroll signals. If such a blank scroll condition is found, the scroll operation controller 47 evaluates the map data in the scroll direction to search any visible object. If any part of the visible object should be within the display range 21 in the scroll direction, the scroll operation controller 47 causes the monitor to immediately display the location where the visible object exists.

The cited Yokota et al. reference discloses a display method and apparatus for navigation system which enables a user to operate the navigation system with use of a reduced number of control keys without adversely affecting the safe driving of the vehicle. The feature of the invention disclosed by the cited Yokota et al. reference resides in the fact that switching between the map zoom screen and the map screen is performed by operating only the selection key, and adjustments of the zoom scale in the map zoom screen and the scroll of the map image are conducted by operating only the scroll means. Because of such a special arrangement of the key functions, the number of keys required for operating the navigation system is substantially reduced.

With respect to the feature (1) noted above, the present invention detects the condition in which blank scroll will arise when the screen is scrolled. The cited Yokota et al. reference shows a scroll operation of the screen, however, it is completely

silent about the detection of blank scroll or avoiding the blank screen. Claims 1 and 11 of the present invention define the "blank scroll" as a situation of the screen in which the screen will not show any visible object thereon when the screen is scrolled in the specified direction. Further, the cited Yokota et al. reference does not show anywhere the idea of detecting the condition that arises the blank scroll. Although the examiner indicated Figs. 1A, 1B, 4 and 19 in the office action, these drawings have no relationship with the black scroll or blank scroll condition of the present invention. Therefore, the essential feature (1) of the present invention is not shown or suggested by the cited Yokota et al. reference.

With respect to the feature (2) noted above, the present invention reads the map data ahead in the scroll direction to find any visible object when the blank scroll condition is detected. Although the cited Yokota et al. reference shows a scroll operation of the screen, it is completely silent about the blank scroll or avoiding the same by reading the map data ahead in the scroll direction. Further, the cited Yokota et al. reference does not show any idea of finding any visible object in the scroll direction when the blank scroll condition is detected. Although the examiner indicated column 4, lines 1-28, column 5, lines 2-30, column 8, lines 44-60, column 9, lines 33-44, and column 10, lines 3-10, the descriptions in the specified sections of the cited Yokota et al. reference do not have any relationship with the blank scroll, blank

scroll condition, or the searches for the visible object in the scroll direction. Therefore, the essential feature (2) of the present invention is not shown or suggested by the cited Yokota et al. reference.

With respect to the feature (3) noted above, the present invention evaluates the shape point that defines a shape of the visible object to determine whether any part of the visible object should come within a display range of the screen when the screen is further scrolled. As discussed above, an example of specific ways for evaluating the shape point is described with reference to Figures 7-10. Although the cited Yokota et al. reference shows a scroll operation of the screen, it is completely silent about the blank scroll condition or avoiding the blank screen. Claims 1 and 11 recite the shape point as a point which defines the shape of the visible object. It is apparent that the cited Yokota et al. reference is completely silent about the shape point of the visible object. Further, the cited Yokota et al. reference does not show any idea of evaluating the shape points of the visible object because the cited Yokota et al. reference does not show any idea of finding the visible object. Although the examiner indicated column 4, lines 1-28, column 5, lines 2-30, column 8, lines 44-60, column 9, lines 33-44, and column 10, lines 3-10, the descriptions in the specified sections of the cited Yokota et al. reference do not have any relationship with the blank scroll, blank scroll condition, searches for the visible object, or the evaluation of the shape

points of the visible object. Therefore, the essential feature (3) of the present invention is not shown or suggested by the cited Yokota et al. reference.

With respect to the feature (4) noted above, the present invention immediately displays the location of the visible object without showing the blank screen when any part of the visible object should come within the display range. Although the cited Yokota et al. reference shows a scroll operation of the screen, it is completely silent about the blank scroll or avoiding the same. Accordingly, the cited Yokota et al. reference does not show any idea of displaying the location of the visible object without showing the blank screen. Although the examiner indicated column 4, lines 1-28, column 5, lines 2-30, column 8, lines 44-60, column 9, lines 33-44 and column 10, lines 3-10, the descriptions in the specified sections of the cited Yokota et al. reference do not have any relationship with the blank scroll, blank scroll condition, the evaluation of the shape points of the visible object, or displaying the visible object without showing the blank screen. Therefore, the essential feature (4) of the present invention is not shown or suggested by the cited Yokota et al. reference.

Since none of the essential features of the present invention are shown or suggested by the cited Yokota el al. reference, the applicant believes that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) is no longer applicable to the present invention.

In the office action, the examiner rejected Claims 9, 10, 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yokota et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,640,185) in view of Adachi (U.S. Patent No. 6,662,101). Claims 9, 10, 19 and 20 include all of the limitations of the base claim, Claim 1 or 11. As discussed above, because the cited Yokota et al. reference does not show or suggest any of the essential features of the present invention defined in Claim 1 or 11, the invention defined by Claims 9, 10, 19 and 20 is not obvious over the cited references taken singly or in combination.

Under the circumstances, the applicant believes that the present application is in the condition for allowance, and the applicant respectfully requests that the present application be allowed and passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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